Mr. Spooner Resents Mr. Patterson's Charge.

DISCUSSING FILIPINOS

MR. BATE OPPOSES THE ADMINIS-TRATION'S POLICY.

The House Passes the Indian Appropriation Bill-An Investigation of Teachers to Be Made.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock today and entered upon the consideration of the Philippine tariff bill.

Mr. Bate's Speech.

Mr. Bate (Tenn.) delivered an extended speech, in which he covered pretty fully the general Philippine question. Few things had occurred in the Senate chamber, he said, more fateful or involving more delicate issues and greater results than the ratification of the treaty of Paris. He asserted that the payment of \$20,000,000 for the Philippine Islands was a commercial, rather than a sentimental transaction and was the first step toward a colonial policy antagonistic to the American form of government.

While he regarded the acquisition of the Philippine Islands are hurtful to the American system, as destitute of benefit to the American people and as wrongful to the Filipinos, the present was not the time to continue that discussion or to propose a remedy for the evils that had sprung from the ratification of the Paris treaty. He declared that it was only after the ratification of that treaty that the apprehension arose that the republican party had "bit off more than it could chew." Then it was that the new idea had blossomed out that only Congress could extend the operation of the Constitution beyond the states; and it was held, in addition, that Congress would not extend the provisions of the Constitution to the people of the Philippines except with | by non-residents of the island since the date the string to it, which denied equality of administration, taxation and citizenship. How many millions of dollars had been expended in the sentimental program of exploitation was unknown to the American people, but thus far there had been no money return of this war for trade spolia-

The present tariff bill, the Tennessee senator said, would become a law, but it would not bridge the chasm that separated a people struggling for independence and the republican party, "bent upon conquest, exploitation and commercialism." tinguish the form which retribution for mittee. that trade at Paris would take; but when the tariff bill had been passed, the republi- adopt resolutions of inquiry in this fashion, can party again might be heard to exclaim, would be no more money to be made out of the Filipinos, and they might then take their place again among the nations of the

Mr. Spooner for the Bill.

At the conclusion of Mr. Bate's speech Mr. Spooner (Wis.) addressed the Senate in support of the pending bill. The measure, he said, was entirely free from complications. It was simply a revenue bill. Whatever difficulties senators or others had in reconciling the difficulties of the Supreme Court's decision in the insular cases, he was satisfied that the proposed bill was constitutional, as the Foraker Porto Rico bill was constitutional. The decisions were understood easily. While he did not intend to discuss the question of our holding the territory in the Philippines he wanted it understood that every dollar of the tax intended to be levied was intended for the good of the Filipino

The debate, which had continued several weeks, had been replete, he said, with taunt and innuendo, "and it has not been lacking entirely of insult."

"That its purposes were ulterior and that its effect has been bad there can be no doubt." Mr. Spooner referred to some recent statements by William J. Bryan in his newspaper in support of the minority in the Senate. He pointed out that these very gentlemen who how were criticising the government were instrumental in placing the problem before Congress. He declared that Mr. Bryan had come to Washington and advocated the ratification of the Paris treaty, and he ventured the opinion that if it had not been for Mr. Bryan's efforts the treaty would not have been ratified. A solution of the Philippine question, as presented to Congress and to the country now, was demanded, not by any political party, but by the people of the country. He claimed the right of the majority to dea! with the question as it saw fit, as by 'ne people it had been placed in responsibility American people.

Mr. Spooner insisted that ugly words had been uttered against the republican majority as to the conduct of affairs in the Philip ines, and the ugliest had been uttered by persons who but a little time ago were members of the republican party. They seemed to imagine, he said, that all the pato the Constitution had left the republicar | bill was passed. party with them.

Tribute to Gov. Taft.

Mr. Spooner referred to the criticism made by Mr. Patterson (Col.) yesterday upon Gov. Taft when he charged the governor with willful misrepresentation and with slandering the Filipinos. Mr. Spooner said that Gov. Taft needed no

defense from him. He had the most profound respect for Judge Taft's ability, patriotism and character. Mr. Spooner declared that the utterance

of Mr. Patterson was intended to create a prejudice among the Filipinos against Gov. Taft, who was to return to the islands. "I hope the senator does not maintain." suggested Mr. Patterson, "that criticism of

the authorities in the Philippines should not be indulged in by this Senate?" "It is for each man in the chamber," reopinions and the expression of them will be obstructive and harmful."

pines had been Protestant Christians the cruelties practiced upon them would nave been stopped long ago. Mr. Patterson interrupted to say that he

had said the Christian people of this counagainst the cruelties practiced upon the people of the Philippines if they were Protestant Christians white ibis is a larger bird than the existing against Park Agnew, collector of internal other fact brought out is that the black ibis revenue at Alexandria, and Morgan Treat,

cruelties perpetrated upon the people of the Philippines merely because they are Catholic Christians?

Denounces the Statement.

"If my voice could reach the people of the Philippine Islands and around the world I would denounce such a statement as a slander."

Mr. Spooner went on to say that every effort had been made to create the im-Baptist denominations against the war in the Philippines. And he asserted as en-tirely unfounded and slanderous the statement that the Christian sects of this country had no care for the safety and pro-tection of the Christians of the Philippines, of whatever sect they might be. Mr. Patterson interrupted to say that lest his position might be misunderstood, he desired to say he was not a Catholic.

Mr. Wellington Intervenes. Mr. Spooner discussed at length the ratification of the treaty of Paris. In the course of his statement he was interrupted by Mr. Wellington, who said: "I would give ten years of my life to recall the vote Which I cast for that treaty." He declared

that the promises made to him at that time "by the administration" with respect to the treaty were broken.

If the senator desires to refer to matters," suggested Mr. Spooner, "concerning which the dead cannot speak, he is at lib-

"I make no accusation against the dead,"

responded Mr. Wellington. "I make no statements now which I would not make the late President were living today." "The senator knows," said Mr. Spooner, "that there was and is only one power which can make final disposition of territory acquired by the United States. That power is Congress. "How does it happen then," persisted Mr.

Congress, without its intervention and without the operation of any treaty territory in Alaska has been allenated to Eng-"It did not happen, that is all," retorted Mr. Spooner. "The senator knows that no

territory has been alienated, and he ought o know that the President could not alienate United States territory in Alaska or anywhere else.'

Unjust Criticism.

Mr. Spooner characterized Mr. Wellington's criticism on the administration as unjust. He read from a speech of Mr. Teller's some years ago in which the latter said the flag would not be hauled down over territory whence once raised.

Mr. Teller said that it was a question of the desires of the people and at one time it was said that they wanted the United States there, but now they did not. Mr. Spooner recalled the records of votes on the treaty and other resolutions. Mr. Teller replied that Mr. Spooner evidently wanted to show inconsistency on the part of himself and others, when it was the policy of the party in power that he

Mr. Spooner suggested that all these senators had voted to send troops to the Philippines to put down the insurrection. Mr. Spooner also said the minority had supported bills for the army knowing that the army was to be used in the Philippines and for the very purpose for which the army was now being used, although they now advocated the withdrawal of troops. The allegations that Aguinaldo had been promised independence had been denied by hose who were said to have made them. Mr. Spooner discussed at length the condiions in the Philippines leading up to the nsurrection, and said Aguinaldo had inended to be false to the United States 'n

the beginning. THE HOUSE.

When the House met today it was agreed that when it adjourned today it be to meet

Mr. Tawney (Minn.) asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the followng resolution: "Resolved, that the Secretary of War be requested to furnish the House such information concerning the number of acres of land in Cuba purchased of the American occupation, as is shown by the reports to, and the records of, the War Department, and by the records of the military government of Cuba, giving the consideration, the names and places of residence of purchasers, the number of acres ontained on each trust conveyed, the total acreage of cultivated sugar land owned by citizens of the United States and by citizens of other countries foreign to Cuba.'

Mr. Payne, the majority leader, said he did not think the precedent should be established of considering such resolutions be-It was not given to finite wisdom to dis- fore they had been considered by a com-Mr. Tawney denied that it was unusual to

but Mr. Payne nevertheless objected.

The Indian Bill. The House then resumed the considera-

tion of the Indian appropriation bill. The Fitzgerald amendment to the bill to provide that no portion of the appropriation for the Mt. Pleasant, Mich., school should go to F. C. Nardin, the superintendent, who had been charged with permitting the debauching of Indian girls, was pending. Mr. Sherman made a statement that he had made some investigation since yesterday, and had ascertained that the inspector who made the charges against Mr. Nardin was not now in the service and that Mr. Nardin had been exonerated. Nevertheless, he said, he would move for an investigation by a subcommittee of the Indian committee. If that investigation did not fully vindicate Mr. Nardin he said he had no doubt he would promptly be dismissed.

Mr. Fitzgerald (N. Y.) read a number of bearing upon the case of Mr. Nardin. In the face of his record, Mr. Fitzgerald said that Mr. Nardin had been promoted. He believed the House would be justified in taking action at this time unless the aleged report exonerating Mr. Nardin could e produced.

Mr. Lacey (Iowa) protested against the conviction of a man without a hearing. The charges, he said, were contained in an unsigned document and it was an outrage that they had ever been printed in a Senate document.

Mr. Sherman declared that the charges were serious and should be thoroughly investigated and he was willing to broaden the scope of the investigation to be provided for in his resolution. Upon that assurance, Mr. Fitzgerald withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Darragh (Mich.), in whose district the Mt. Pleasant school is located, read a telegram from Mr. Nardin, challenging an investigation of his conduct of the Shoshone school and stating that no pupil would charge him with immorality or permiting immorality. Mr. Darragh said that Mr. Nardin had commended himself to the and was held to accountability by the people of Mt. Pleasant as a kind and Chrisian gentleman.

The Bill Passed.

Speaking to a pro forma amendment, Mr. Robinson (Neb.) protested against the system of land leases now in vogue on the Winnebago reservation. Without further triotism, all the love of liberty, all devotion amendment the committee rose and the The House passed a resolution providing for an investigation of Mr. Nardin's rela-

tions to the Shoshone Indian School. -+++ Relating to Estates.

Mr. Otey introduced in the House today the bill which Mr. McMillan presented in the Senate a few days ago to abolish estates of courtesy and dower in the District of Columbia; also to provide for the custody of children under the age of fourteen years and to regulate the descent and distribution of the estates of intestates.

Mummied Birds.

Over a thousand mummy birds have been sent by M. Maspero, director of the Egyptian service of antiquities, to the Museum piled Mr. Spooner, "to decide whether his of Lyons. They belong to two categories-namely, the ibis and birds of prey-He said Mr. Patterson had declared that and come from Sakkarah, Roda, Kom if the 6,000,000 of Christians in the Philip-Ombo and Gizeh. Those from Kom Ombo are of Roman and those from Gizeh of Ptolmaic age. A large number of them. according to MM. Lortet and Gaillard, have not hitherto been found among mumtry would have risen in wrath long ago white ibis is a larger bird than the existing mied birds, and it is remarkable that the of Greek historians was, as surmised by "Does the senator maintain," inquired Mr. Spooner, "that the Christian people of this country care nothing for outrages and country care nothing for outrages and ancient Egyptians. ancient Egyptians.

Samoa's Official Chaperon.

From the London Chronicle. The chaperon is becoming extinct over here, but she is an important person in Samoa. She is the constant companion of the taupou, or village guide, who is appointed to entertain strangers and show them the various sights. Each village in Samoa pression conveyed by Mr. Patterson's speech. No protest, he said, had been made by the Methodist, Presbyterian or Rantist denominations against the war in Court of native girls. No man who lives in court of native girls. No man who lives in the willage is allowed to enter the sacred precincts, and the taupou goes nowhere without an elderly woman. If the taupou resigns her office the chief can appoint another damsel of high degree.

Back From Thibet.

From the New York Tribune. The Russian scientific expedition to Thibet, under Lieutenant Kotsloff, which returned the other day to Moscow, spent altogether two and a half years in Central Asia, covering a distance of over 8,000 miles. Astronomical observations were made at forty different points. A meteoro-logical station was established in Tsaidam, and records were obtained for thirteen successive months. The soological, botanic and geological collections are extremely interesting, and were brought on the backs of fifty camels to the frontier station of Urga. From the central region of the great Gobi desert a thousand geological specimens have been collected.

Long Session of the Cabinet Wellington, "that without the action of Held Today.

LONG TO RESIGN

PROBABLY, WILL RETIRE IN ABOUT TWO MONTHS.

Decision Reached in Regard to Two Virginia Postmasters — Charges Against Virginia Officials.

The cabinet was in session two and half hours today, but decided upon no important matters, it is said. Much of the time was taken up in discussing appointments pertaining to the different departments. Secretary Root and Attorney General Knox discussed some subjects relative to policy, but remained to lunch with the President to still further give these subjects consideration. The Attorney General continues to talk with the President about the action to be taken by his department against the Northern Securities Company. The details of the plan to be followed in the courts have not been made public, and will be kept in the background until the first official move is made.

The action will be under the Sherman enti-trust law, and the probability is that it will begin in the United States courts of Minnesota. There is some suggestion that Solicitor General Richards will be placed in direct charge of the case and that he will work with the district attorney of Minne-Another suggestion is the appoint. ment of special counsel by the gove, nmeat. Tais is generally done in cases of great im-

Secretary Long to Resign.

President Roosevelt is aware that it is the intention of Secretary Long to soon retire from the Navy Department, over which he has presided for going on five years. Secretary Long has not formally notified the President that he desires to sever his connection with the government and go back to private life, but will do so at an opportune time. It is believed that change will take place in about two

Secretary Long has confided to persona friends his desire to relinquish his official luties, but says that he will remain in office until the President is fully prepared to name his successor. There is no particular occasion for haste in the matter, and Sec retary Long will make his plans so as to wold the possibility of inconveniencing the President in any way in the matter. There is a perfect understanding on the subject between the two officials, whose relations re of an intimate and most cordial character, and the time of Secretary Long's retirement will be governed entirely by the wishes of the chief executive and the conlition of affairs.

The business of the Navy Department is in excellent shape and all important questions are so well in hand that their admin-Istration can be transferred to another official without causing the least delay or embarrassment. It is well known that it was Secretary Long's purpose to have left the cabinet several months ago and that his plans were upset by the assassination of he President and the subsequent change of administration. Along with the other members of President McKinley's cabinet, Secretary Long was cordially invited to coninue in the cabinet of President Rooseveit. While appreciating the kindness implied by the invitation, Secretary Long early acquainted President Roosevelt with his earnest desire to retire to private life. He consented, however, to remain with him until he had fully organized his official

staff and had time to devote to the consideration of the selection of a new head of he naval establishment. The revival of the Sampson-Schley controversy and the efforts made to settle the oints at issue by an official investigation had considerable to do with the change in Secretary's plans. His own adminis-

tration was so closely identified with the origin and final settlement of that case that he concluded to retain his official position until it had been officially disposed of so far as was possible by the executive branch of the government. Now that the end has apparently come the Secretary is seriously contemplating his retirement. He will, however, await the developments of the next few weeks at east before taking any further steps in the matter. In the event that the Sampson-Schley controversy should be revived

Long desires to be in a position to meet it in any way necessary to sustain the action of the Navy Department. Secretary Long has retained connection with the law firm of Hemingway & Long of Boston throughout his official career and when he leaves the cabinet he will again resume active connection with that firm. In the event of the retirement of Senator Hoar, it is not at all improbable

in Congress within a short time, Secretary

that Secretary Long would be appointed his successor by Governor Crane. The three names most prominently mentioned for the prospective vacancy in the Navy Department are Representative Foss, chairman of the House naval committee:. Governor Crane of Massachusetts and ex-Governor Allen, also of Massachusetts. formerly governor of Porto Rico. Governor Crane was tendered the Treasury portfolio upon the retirement of ex-Secretary Gage and declined it because of his business connection with the firm which supplies the Treasury Department with its distinctive paper. There would be no such reason for his declining the naval portfolio, however, but whether he would surrender the governor's chair at Boston for

that office is problematical. Two Virginia Postmasters.

The President and Postmaster General Payne today decided upon two Virginia post offices over which there have been the warmest kind of fights. It has been decided to renominate A. P. Funkhouser, the incumbent, at 'Harrisonburg, over whichoffice there has been a most bitter fight. Mr. Funkhouser was indorsed by the organization. At Abingdon Miss Rose has een selected as postmaster. Her selection is a compromise. She was not recommend ed by the organization and was not a candidate in the strict sense of the word.

Charges Against Agnew and Treat. Attorney General Knox will soon make a report to the President on his conclusions as to the charges filed at the White House marshal of the eastern district of Virginia. Much will depend on the outcome of these charges whether the old republican organization of Virginia will receive a severe blow or will be upheld. Charges were also made against another prominent member of the organization, Brown Allen, marshal of the western district, and the question of what will be done in his case is likewise pending. As a central figure of the Virginia republican organization the fight against Park Agnew is of more importance than any of the others. He is state chairman of the republican party, and, in conjunction with George E. Bowden, has controlled the organization for a number of years. He conducted the last gubernatorial campaign for the republicans and endeavored to elect Hampton Hoge governor. The doing of this is causing Mr. Agnew much of the trouble that he is having. He is charged with hav-ing violated the civil service laws by directing the raising of a campaign fund among federal office holders throughout the state. It is claimed that a circular letter was sent out to each federal office holder making a 5 per cent assessment on salaries. It is denied that this was done by Mr. Agnew, but it is charged that he managed the handling of the fund and knew all about

White House several times recently says that some years ago the republicans of Virginia had four representatives in the lower house of Congress. Notwithstanding a steady increase in the aggregate republican vote of the state there are no republican representatives now. It is alleged that the

machine leaders are so desirous of keeping absolute control that they will not permit a strong republican to come to Congress, because his influence might become pre inant in Virginia affairs. It is alleged that whenever a man has a show of coming to Congress a second candidate is induced to come out against him. The organization leaders naturally deny all this, and claim that this is merely an attempt of a new element to oust the old. They say that General Rosser wants to succeed Brown Allen as marshal of the western district and that others have aspirations for the other places.

The terms of both Marshals Allen and Treat expired this month and they cannot serve longer except under new commissions. Park Agnew was appointed collector by President McKinley April 15, 1897, and has served nearly five years.

The Forests of the Philippines. Capt. Albert E. McCabe, assistant chief of the forestry bureau of the Philippine Islands, is in this country on leave of absence and was presented to the President today by Representative Henry C. Smith of Michigan. Captain McCabe says the government owns much valuable forest lands in the Philippines. From these it now derives an income of about \$50,000 a month from the sale of timbers. Captain McCabe says that when laws governing public lands in the Philippines are finally passed by Congress they should provide for perpetual government retention of every foot of forest lands now owned. He thinks that instead of opening these lands to settlement the best way would be to grant concessions for cutting trees, limiting the destruction to so much so that the forests may be perpetuated. This is said to be the policy of the British in India and of the Dutch in their eastern Owing to the inclement weather, Secre-

ary Cortelyou did not go to the White House today, and by advice of his physician remained at his home. The President is the recipient of a beautiful edition of a work on Samoa, which was accompanied by an autograph letter from the author, Dr. August Kraehmer, imperial maritime physician to his majesty the Emperor of Germany, a warm admirer of the President.

FOR THREE NEW STATES. Favorable Action by House Committee

on Territories. The House committee on territories today unanimously voted to report bills for the admission of the territories of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma. The vote was taken upon a motion made by Mr. Moon of Tennessee, declaring it to be the sense of the committee that the three territories were entitled to statehood, and that subcommittees be appointed to prepare the bills. The subcommittees were appointed.

REMOVING ICE FROM RIVER. Fleet of Six Boats Begins the Work

was commenced today. A fleet of six boats, under the command of Harbormaster Sutton, left the foot of 7th street this morning and started down the river, intending to go as far as Indian Head. The harbormaster expects the boats to return late this after-

The only mishap reported was the accidental drowning of William Washington, noted elsewhere in The Star. Tomorrow the fleet will probably move up the river, going a short distance above the Aqueduct bridge. The ice along the shores is from six to ten inches in thickness. The harbormaster hopes to clear the river in time to prevent a freshet.

Personal Mention.

Capt. Hiram Johnson of the weather bureau left this afternoon for Phoenix, Ariz., where he is called off account of the serious illness of the son of Ray C. Johnson, for-

merly of this gity. ale Gen. J. H. Brinker of West Point, Miss., vho has been quite sick at 809 11th street northwest for some days, was taken yesterday to Providence Hospital for the purpose of having an operation performed. H. L. Overstreet, assistant chief clerk of the House of Representatives, and wife, left for Savannah, Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Tampa and Havana, Cuba. They will be away about two weeks.

Rev. Dr. F. M. Gibson of Trinity Church who has been suffering with an attack of erysipelas for the past ten days, is rapidly recovering.

Justice Gray Better.

Justice Gray of the United States Supreme Court, who is suffering from a stroke of paralysis, is better today than he has been since the stroke occurred, but is still very seriously indisposed. He rested well

Appropriation Not Available.

Mr. R. J. Tracewell, the controller of the treasury, has rendered an opinion to the District Commissioners. Reference books may not be purchased from the appropriation of \$25,000, for "furniture and equipment of manual training school No. 1;" and from the appropriation of \$37,800, "for furniture for and equipment of manual training school No. 2."

Gas Explosion at Rochester, N. Y. ROCHESTER, N. Y., February 21.-A gas Company's workings on the river flats near Vincent street early this morning, which

completely destroyed the building, causing a loss estimated at \$20,000. Venom of the Toad.

From the Chicago News.

The poisonous properties of the toad have ong been regarded as fabulous; but recent investigation has proved that the skin of a species of toad secretes a poison similar in action to digitalis. The venom of the toad has had the reputation of possessing polsonous properties from a very early period, and was probably one of the earliest forms of animal poison known. The old tradition that King John was poisoned by a friar who dropped a toad into his wine was regarded as a ridiculous fable until some years ago, when it was discovered that the skin of the toad secretes a body the active principle of which, "phrynin," is a poison of considerable power.

Even Boer Babies Fight. From the London Times. One of the most surprising incidents of the present war is reported in the case of the death of Private Herbert Harold Hughes, First King's Dragoon Guards. whose widow lives at Dover. The affair occurred at Orebyfontein, near Harrismith, Orange River Colony, on November 9, 1901, Capt. E. A. Williams, First King's Dragoon Guards, being among those who lost their lives. The small force was skirmishing, when a Boer boy, afterward found to be only six years of age, walked up to Private Hughes and when close to him deliberately shot him in the abdomen with a revolver he had con-cealed, the wound proving fatal on No-vember 10.

What Goods Cost Eighty Years Ago.

From the Oswego Philadium From an old journal that was kept in 1815 by a merchant of Oswego it would appear that it cost the citisens something to live in those days. Anthracite coal was unit. Minor charges of civil service violations were lodged simultaneously with the graver charge, and the civil service commission has given the matter some consideration. Mr. Treat is charged with having eration. Mr. Treat is charged with having the control of the civil service violations and for illuminating purposes candles and whale oil were used. Salt in those days was as much a necessity as now, but it cost \$1.25 per bushel or \$5.38 per barrel. eration. Mr. Treat is charged with having secured contributions as chairman of a republican committee of some kind.

The charges against Mr. Agnew are said to have been made by Otis Russell, Edgar Allen, jr., Milo Williams and others of Richmond and elsewhere. It is hoped by some of the anti-organisation republicans to overturn the old machine, which is charged with all kinds of wrong doing. A Virginia colored sepublican who has been to the

Celebrates University Twenty-fifth Anniversary.

NOTED MEN TO SPEAK

THE CEREMONIES WILL LAST TO-DAY AND TOMORROW.

Procession 500 Strong of Visiting Alumni and Heads of Other Institutions.

BALTIMORE, February 21.-Eminent educators from every section of the United States and Canada are arriving in Baltimore this morning for the opening exercises this afternoon of the two days' celebration of the quarter centennial of Johns Hopkins University. Nearly 5,000 invitations were sent out and 4,000 of them were accepted. The exercises will commence this afternoon at 8 o'clock in Music Hall, the largest auditorium in Baltimore. The chief feature of the program will be a commemorative address by Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, the president of the Carnegie Institution, who is president emeritus of the university. President Gilman came to Baltimore from the University of California twenty-six years ago to organize the new university project which has since developed into the Johns Hopkins. His address this afternoon will e a retrospect of the quarter century which has seen the development of the university method in this country under the Johns Hopkins lead. At the conclusion of Dr. Gilman's address Dr. Woodrow Wilson, the professor of jurisprudence in Princeton University, will present to him an appreciative address on behalf of the whole body of the university's alumni.

Other Educators to Speak.

He will be followed by the heads of four great institutions representative of the four sections of America. They will present the greetings of their several schools and

sections in this order: Principal Peterson of Macgill University, Montreal; President Hadley of Yale University, President Dabney of the University of Tennessee and President Harper of the University of Chicago. The exercises will close with the singing of "America." The Johns Hopkins trustees and faculty, the presidents and delegates of other institutions, the officials of the state, city and nation, the alumni of the university and all the students will enter the hall in an academic procession. The order of the van for this afternoon is as follows: The chief marshal, the president of the university and the president emeritus, His Emi-The work of breaking the ice on the river | nence Cardinal Gibbons, and Prof. Basil L. Gildersleeve, the senior member of the Dr. J. Houston Eccleston, and dean, Edward H. Griffin of the philosophical faculty, followed by the general body of trus-Two hundred of the principal institutions

in the country will be represented in the second division of this procession. The delegates will be arranged according to the eniority of their respective colleges and iniversities. The venerable age of Harvard University will entitle President Charles Norton Eliot to the first place.

Procession 500 Strong. The alumni will form the grand division of the procession, 500 strong. They will contribute themselves a great deal of dis-

tinction to the exercises. Among the leading administrators in the city are Presidents Eliot of Harvard, Hadey of Yale, Patton of Princeton, Butler of Columbia, Angell of Michigan, Hazard of Wellesley, Peterson of MacGill, Loudon of Foronto, Venable of North Carolina, Dabney of Tennessee, Alderman of Tulane, Wheeler of California, Jordan of Leland Stanford, Conaty of the Catholic University, Daugherty of Georgetown.

MEDAL FOR ARTHUR EGAN.

Chicago Boy Who Has Saved Twenty-Seven Lives. CHICAGO, February 21.-Arthur Egan, the seventeen-year-old-boy, who has saved twenty-seven lives in Lake Michigan, will be presented with a medal awarded by the

Royal Humane Society of London, England, tomorrow night. Wm. Wyndham, the British consul here, will make the presentation. The society gives only two medals a year, and this is the first time that one of them has been awarded to a resident of the United States.

PRINCETON'S TEAM SELECTED. To Take Part in Annual Debate With

Harvard. PRINCETON, N. J., February 21.-The final trials of the candidates for the Harvard-Princeton debate were held last night, and the judges announced today the names of the men who will compose the team. They are R. W. Anthony, 1902, Watertown, N. Y.; R. A. Blair, Theological Seminary, Aghadowey, Ireland, and R. L. Reed, 1903, Clearfield, Pa. Richard Ely, 1902, of New York, was awarded the Spencer Trask prize explosion occurred in one of several brick of \$50 for having made the best individual buildings at the Rochester Gas and Electric | debate. The Harvard-Princeton debate will take place at Cambridge on March 26, the question being: "Resolved, That the mayor hould strictly enforce the excise laws in New York." Princeton will argue in the

GEN. BRAGG CONGRATULATED.

Surviving Commander of the Iron Brigade Seventy-Five Years Old. FOND DU LAC, Wis., February 21.-Gen. E. S. Bragg, the last surviving commander

of the old Iron Brigade, has just celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday. Telegrams of congratulation were received from Col. W. H. S. Burgeyon on behalf of the survivors of the Army of Northern Virginia, who met the Iron Brigade at Gettysburg, from the Wisconsin delegation in Congress, from old comrades in Washingto nand many others.

tender their felicitations. IN SYMPATHY WITH BOERS.

The Fond Du Lac Bar Association march-

ed in a body to the general's residence to

Mass Meeting in 'Frisco Addressed by

Commandant Snyman. SAN FRANCISCO, February 21.-Mayor Schmitz presided at a largely attended meet-ing of Boer sympathizers in Metropolitan Hall. An address was delivered by Commandant W. D. Snyman of General De Wet's staff. Resolutions were adopted and ordered sent to President Roosevelt, and the California senators and representatives,

CALLS IT A SOLDIER'S YARN.

Boers.

Gen. Funston Denies Report About Soldiers Torturing Filipinos. KANSAS CITY, Mo., February 21.-Gen. Frederick Funston, in discussing the "water cure," a form of torture charged

against the soldiers in the Philippines, said

that he had never seen the "water cure" applied, but he had heard it described. "The victim is bound and a canteen forced into his mouth," said the general. "His head is thrown upward and back and his nose grasped by the fingers of the tor-turer. Strangulation follows, as a matter of course. When the victim is about to suffocate the application is released and he is given a chance to talk on recovery or take another dose of it. The operation is brutal beyond a doubt, but hardly fatal.

"The charge which I have just refuted

at the request of the War Department, was most vague. It was made by 'a soldier' and to the effect that he had 'helped administer the water cure to 160 natives.'
That is the kind of rot a soldier is apt to write home when business is dull and he has three or four beers under his jacket to help his imagination. Nothing of the kind ever occurred with the knowledge of the officers, or ever occurred at all, for that

Building Permits Issued. Building permits were issued today as

Joseph C. Mallon, to build a stone church on Tenleytown road, Tenleytown, D. C.; cost, \$20,000. Cousie White, to build a one-story addi-

tion and repairs to 329 Pierce street, Anacostia; cost, \$1,000. Geo. C. Walker, to make general repairs to 510 11th street northwest; cost, \$595. Frank Burke, repairs to 318 and 320 131/2 street northwest; cost, \$400. F. T. Kerns' estate, to make repairs to 314 and 316 131/2 street northwest; cost,

H. O. T. Heistand, repairs to 1414 21st street northwest; cost, \$150. J. W. Paine, repairs to 916 21st street northwest; cost, \$25.

Not Named for William Penn.

from the Literary Era. Many people are under the impression that Pennsylvania owes its name to William Penn's vanity. In point of fact, it is not named after him, but after Admiral Penn, his father, and the son only accepted the name under protest. This fact is proved by this paragraph in a letter written by William Penn, under date January 5, 1681: "This day, after many writings, watchings, solicitings and disputes in council, my country was confirmed to me under the great seal of England, with large powers and privileges, by the name of Pennsylvania, a name which the king would give it in favor of my father. I chose New Wales, being a hilly country, and when the secretary, a Welshman, refused to call it New Wales I proposed Sylvania, and they added Penn to it, though I was much opposed to it and went to the king to have it struck out. He said it was past and he

the king to my father, as it really was." Many Aged Rulers.

From the Chicago News.

would take it upon him; nor could twenty

guineas move the under secretary to vary

the name, for I feared it might be looked

on as vanity in me, and not as a respect in

It is curious to note how long-lived European sovereigns are and how much they have improved in this respect. In the year 1849 there were no fewer than fifty-one sovereigns in Europe, but of these there was only one who was over seventy years of age, King Ernst August, a son of George III of England. At the present time there are no fewer than forty members of reigning houses who are over seventy years of age, the senior of whom is the Grand Duke of Luxemburg, who is in his eighty-fifth year. The sovereigns over seventy are the King of Denmark, aged eighty-three; the Duke of Anhalt, in his seventy-first year; the Grand Duke of Baden, aged seventyfive; the Prince Regent of Bavaria, aged eighty; the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg- given splendid support. Strelitz, aged eighty-two; the Emperor of Austria, who is in his seventy-first year; hour by speculative holders, but the pool Prince George of Prussia, the Duke of became active later in the day, and Saxe-Meiningen and the Duke of Saxe-Al- an advance of 1 per cent from the low tenburg, aged seventy-five; the King of level of the morning. Union Pacific was Saxony, who is in his seventy-fourth year; supported, and there was an advance in the Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, who is seventy, and the King of Norway, who is seventy-two.

Siamese Ant Cavalry. From the St. James' Gazette.

Not long ago a French explorer, M. Charles Meissen, in traveling through Siam observed a species of small gray ants which were new to him. These ants were much engaged in traveling; they lived in a damp place and went in troops. To his surprise he noticed among them from time to time an occasional ant which was much larger than the others and moved at a larger ants, M. Meissen saw, always cardiscovery led him to watch their movements closely. He soon saw that while the main body of gray ants was always on foot, they were accompanied by at least one of their own sort mounted on one of these larger ants. He mounted and detached himself now and then from the line, rode rapidly to the head, came swiftly back to the rear, and seemed to be the commander of the expedition. The explorer was satisfied from his observation that this species of ant employes a larger ant-possibly a drone of the same species. though he had no means of proving thisas we employ horses to ride upon, though scarecly more than one ant in each colony seems to be provided with a mount.

The Pretty Girls of Limerick.

From the St. James' Gazette. There is a freshness of face, lustrousness of eyes, healthfulness of color and complexion about the Limerick girls that carry off the sweepstakes trophy. The girls of Cork and of the Lakes-in fact, of the country all the way down from Dublinare somewhat of the Limerick order. In form they constitute a happy medium between the rotund English maids across one channel and the sylph-like Parisian demoiselles beyond the other. But the Limerick face is the perfection of female

Very Similar.

beauty-a human ceramic without a blem-

From the Chicago News. "Have you ever passed through the 'Cave of the Winds?" " asked the drummer of the long-haired passenger, as the train approached Niagara Falls.

"Not exactly," replied the l. h. p. sadly. "But I married a Pittsburg widow nearly a The Evening Star will be sent from Feb-

ruary 15 to 22, inclusive, covering the proceedings of the D. A. R. convention, to any address in the United States or Canada, for fifteen cents, including postage.

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales-Regular call, 12 o'clock m.-Metropolitan tailroad 5s, \$2,000 at 119. U. S. Electric Light

Ralivad 5s, \$2,000 at 119. U. S. Electric Light Cert., \$2,000 at 107. Capital Traction, 20 at 112, 20 at 111%, 40 at 111%, 10 at 111%, 9 at 111%. Chesapeake & Potomac Tel., 25 at 65. Washington Gas, 25 at 76, 25 at 76, 25 at 75%, 25 at 73%, 25 at 78, 25 at 78%, 100 at 23%, 100 at 23%, 25 at 78%, 25 at 78%, 100 at 23%, 100 at 78%, 25 at 78%, 25 at 78%, 25 at 78%, 10 at 78%, 10 at 78%, 25 at 78%, 25 at 78%, 10 at 78%, 10 at 78%, 25 at 78% asked. Columbia 2d mort. 5s, 106½ bid, 107½ asked.

Miscellaneous Bonds—Washington Gas Co. 6s, series A, 110 bid, 116 asked. Washington Gas Co. 6s, series B, 110 bid, 116 asked. U. S. Electric Light Deb. Imp. 6s, 106 bid. U. S. Electric Light Cert. Indebt. 6s, 106½ bid, 107½ asked. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone 5s, 104½ bid, 105½ asked. American Security and Trust 4s, 100 bid. Washington Market Co. 1st 6s, 108½ bid. Washington Market Co. Imp. 6s, 108½ bid. Washington Market Co. Exten. 6s, 108½ bid. Washington Market Co. Exten. 6s, 108½ bid. Masonic Hall Association 5s, 102 bid, 106 asked. American Graphophone Deb. 5s, 90 bid.

Safe Deposit and Trust Stocks—National Safe Deposit and Trust, 160 bid, 170 asked. Washington Loan and Trust, 180 bid, 195 asked. American Security and Trust, 215 bid, 220 asked. Washington Safe Deposit, 66½ bid. Union Trust and Storage, 108½ bid, 109½ asked. Washington Safe Deposit, 66½ bid. Union Trust and Storage, 108½ bid, 109½ asked. Washington Savings Bank, 100 bid.

Railroad Stocks—Capital Traction Co., 111½ bid, 111½ asked. National Benk Stocks—Bank of Washington, 875 National Benk Stocks—Bank of Washington, 875 bid, 450 asked. Metropolitan, 725 bid, 800 asked. Central, 265 bid. Farmers and Mechanics', 290 bid. Second, 168 bid. Citizens', 175 bid. Columbia, 187 bid. Capital, 150 bid, 170 asked. West End, 124 bid. Traders', 144 bid. Lincoln, 129 bid, 185 asked. Riggs, 740 bid, 825 asked.

Insurance Stocks—Firemen's, 25 bid. Franklin, 48% bid, 52 asked. Metropolitan, 75 bid, 85 asked. Corcoran, 62 bid. Potomac, 66 asked. Arington, 26% bid, 28% asked. German American, 260 bid. National Union, 7 bid, 8% asked. Columbla, 10% bid, 11% asked. Riggs, 7% bid, 8 asked. People's, 5% bid, 6% asked. Commercial, 4% bid, 6 asked. Colonial, 115 asked.

Title Insurance Stocks—Real Estate Title, 82 bid, 87 asked. Columbia Title, 4% bid, 4% asked. Washington Title, 2 bid, 8 asked. District Title, 14 bid, 20 asked.

Telephone Stocks—Chempeake and Potomac, 68 bid, 65 asked.

Gas Stocks—Washington Gas, 72% bid, 78 asked. Georgetown Gas, 85 asked.

Miscellaneous Stocks—Mergenthaler Linctype. 175% bid, 176 asked. Lanston Monotype, 11% bid, 12 asked. American Graphophone Com., 5% bid, 5% asked. Washington Stocks—Mergenthaler Linctype. 175% bid, 176 asked. Lanston Monotype, 11% bid, 12 asked. American Graphophone Pref., 8 bid, 5% asked. Washington Stocks—Mergenthaler Linctype. 175% bid, 176 asked. Lanston Monotype, 11% bid, 12 asked. American Graphophone Pref., 8 bid, 5% asked. Washington Stocks—Mergenthaler Linctype. 175% bid, 176 asked. Lanston Monotype, 11% bid, 12 asked. American Graphophone Pref., 8 bid, 5% asked. Washington Stocks—Mergenthaler Linctype. 11% bid, 25% asked. Washington Stocks—Mergenthaler Linctype. 25 bid, 25% asked.

Effect of Attack on Merger Lost Its Strength.

PRICES HELD UP WELL

SHORT COVERING IN SOME STOCKS CAUSED ADVANCE.

In London the Tone to Stocks Was Weaker-General Market Reports.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. NEW YORK, February 21.-Opening prices this morning reflected a heavy speculative undertone, but brought out no considerable amount of long stock. The absence of any pressure to sell was the most

significant feature of the day's business. The London prices were opened down 1/4 to 1 per cent, but rallied later because of the dearth of offerings at the low level.

Yesterday's announcement of litigation to test the legality of the so-called railroad merger in the northwest has given ample proof that there is a minimum public interest in the securities market. The very interests who are to be made defendants in the proposed action are charged with the double responsibility of resisting attacks from the government and the depressing

party in the stock market. Indications are the task has fallen upon competent shoulders. As an inquiry was certain to come it is now conceded to have been a wise course to have it precede the formation of the numerous holding companies which have been patterned after the Northern Securities.

An important conference between interested parties will be held in Washington over the holiday in the hope that the test case may be arranged and hurrled to a final hearing with all possible dispatch. This fact and the hope that the Supreme Court will hand down its opinion in the Minnesota case on Monday inspired renewed confidence in prices and brought on a sharp rally during the afternoon. Some of the leading poo' and syndicate interests bought round amounts of these specialties and seemed to be moderately well satisfied with the outlook for the immediate future. The buying of Colorado Southern issues was a feature of the early dealings, an advance of 1 per cent being recorded in this group, while the fleneral list was under pressure. A covering movement in Copper kept the price of that stock steady and

practically all of the industrial issues were

Southern Pacific was sold during the first

Great Northern under small dealings. The Gould and Vanderbilt shares were taken for inside account, and the street argues that some substitute plan for carrying out original merging operations is already in view should the courts decide against the Northern Securities Company. Numerous short contracts were covered during the afternoon because of the unshaken convictions that consolidations, in some form, are legal, and that the form will be discovered and utilized in the near future. It is to be remembered that no confiscation of property is threatened and

the equities must rest somewhere, if not

with a corporation created for the purpose

then with the individuals who now hold Prices and not values are alone in the line of attack, and thus far splendid resistance is to be recorded. That there will be a merger of the great railroads is regarded as being as near a certainty as anything in the future can be, but it may be that a few individuals will have to hold the securities instead of a corporation. The bank statement for five days discloses an increase of \$4,752,900 in loans and a loss of only \$54,000 cash. The deposits are larger by \$4,195,200, calling for an increased reserve which detracts \$1,104,200 from the surplus holdings, bringing the total down

year's record. New York Stock Market. Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers

Open. High. Low. Close.

around \$12,450,000, or \$2,000,000 under last

and brokers, 1419 F st., members New York

stock exchange, Washington stock ex-

change and Chicago board of trade.

Amalgamated Copper.... Am. Car & Foundry Am. Car & Foundry,pfd American Smelting..... 46% Amer Smelting. pfd..... American Sugat..... 129 1293/4 1284 82% 75% 96% 102% Baltimore & Ohio. pid.... 9834 Raltimore & Ohio. prid.... 9834 Recokivn Rap. Transit... 61% Baltimore & Onio Lanadian Pacific... 192 192 Central of New Jersey... hesapeake 4 Ohio Chicago & Alton ... 873/4 3714 Chicago & Alton, pfd Chicago Great Western Chicago, Mil. a St. Paul Chicago, Rock I. & P..... olerado Fuel and Iron... onsolidated Gas. Delaware and Hudson Erie common..... Erie, 1st pfd... General Electric... llinois Central... ouisville & Nashyille... Manhattan Elevated.. 1821 Metropolitan St. Ry..... Mo., K. and T., pfd...... Missouri Pacific..... National Lead New York Central. Y., Ontario & West Norfolk and Western.... 1488 993 88 Pennsylvania R R... People's Gas of Chicago. Pressed Steel Car..... Reading Reading, 1st pfd. Reading, 2d pfd... Republic Steel & Iron... St L and S Fran,2d pfd Louis Southwestern. St Louis & W., pfd..... Southern Railway.. Southern Railway, pfd. Tenn Coaland Iron lexas Pacific.....

81/3 16% 44 94% 42% 42% 90% 81% Wisconsin Central..... Amer Locomotive pfd. 81% 81% Grain, Provisions and Cotton Markets. CHICAGO, February 21.-Grain: Pork May 15.67
July 15.82
Lard May 9.60
July 9.50
Ribs May 8.45

 Ribs—May
 21.—Cotton:

 NEW YORK, February 21.—Cotton:
 Open. High. I.

 March.
 8.65
 8.68

 May
 8.50
 8.51

 July
 8.48
 8.50

 Angust
 8.29
 8.81

Union Pacific, pfd.....

8 kubber

Western Union

U S. Steel.

Leather pfd.....

8. Steel, ptd

Government Bonds. coupea, 1904.....